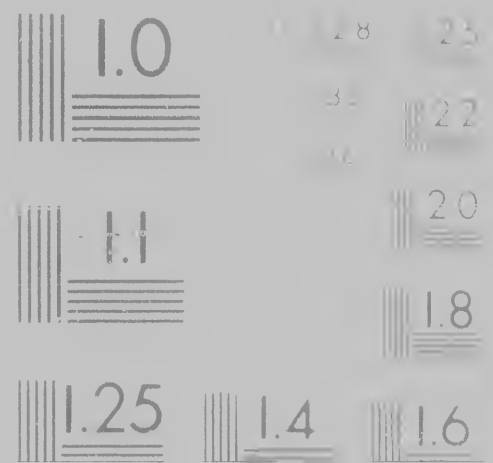
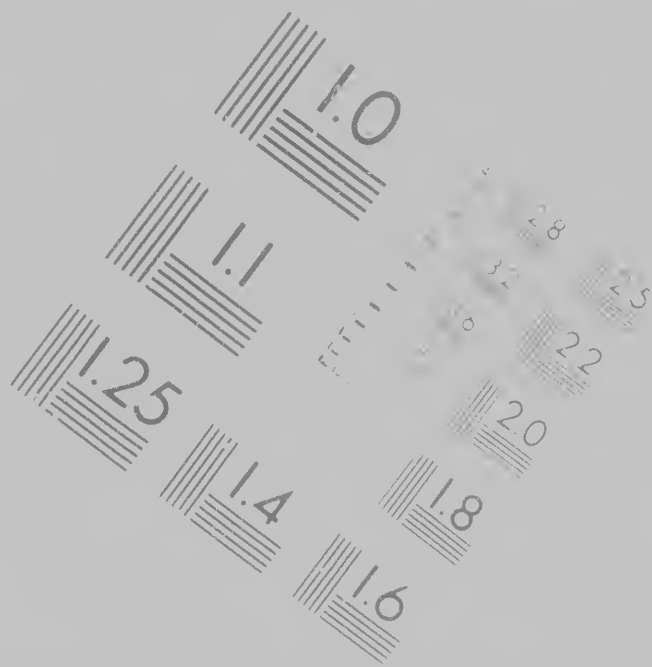


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# With Historical Introduction

BY B. A. JESSUP.

out England, and the Americans whose Commissioners are almost throughout the world of majestic aspect on the globe, states in his instructive work on the Law of the Sea, where the magistrate jurisdiction is elected by the people and express provision of the laws be not punished by his subjects, may be perfection of liberty, and look when delineated on paper, but in be productive of tumult, contention." But Washington, Franklin and other patriots of the revolution think established this system of the chief magistrate by the people, result has been all civilized nations it was perfecting this system of true brought on the revolution and 1812. After a general treaty had at Paris, January 20, 1762, settling of the war of '76, England insist on her absurd claim of right. This country submitted to this as a patient and conscientious, until not being successful in solicitous acknowledgement of her English Ministry, the declaration issued by President Madison in an act of Congress passed June the great war was ushered in and thought of us at this time led by Lord Sidmouth when America is a bugbear, "there is no threats." So England stood with tempt upon a nation to purchase herself nor fleet.

respects the war of 1812, she respects than the other nations. The pre-eminence of naval contest, circumstances which were the celebrated battle of Lake Erie, fought September 11, 1814. The facts proved that we possessed of an army and navy which England much to her disadvantage. When might this country she was not fighting her own flesh and blood, but meeting Greek. The son in the blood strong for the unnatural parent. America has enjoyed to the fullest happiness derived from the spirit of a spirit emanating from the people. Blackstone was an able jurist but in the case of the people lacked. In speaking of the battle of Lake Erie many of our art connoisseurs will be highly excited, painting by Mr. this exceedingly interesting episode of the very favorable criticism it has a work of art, from the press. This vigorously handled, showing a technical knowledge for marine stores owned by the Hon. S. M. Weed, of N. Y., the place where the battle is the subject for the present sketch, produced in oil by Mr. Davidson, the well-known battle of Lake

Erie, and the American flag, and the American Navy, are presented to the general public. In the painting, Perry gave Victory, not only fifteen while Barclay had thirty-two, but by giving the advantage to the British by a large. This Perry tried to give an account of in a previous consultation with his officers, given the word "the enemy must be had on board." This meant business and every man understood its meaning. It was the spirit of courageous and determined resistance to opposition indigenous to the Scotch race that freed this country from the English yoke. It first revealed itself on the banks of the Yorkville, on the 15th day of July, 1776, when King John's hands was forced by the brave and the *Magna charta* was given with guaranteed rights and privileges restored. Shortly after ten o'clock Perry formed his line of battle, the Niagara in the van. Meanwhile the Lawrence had been thoroughly searched for action, care having been taken to sprinkle and profusely over her decks to save the men from slipping in the blood. A large banner, the colors of which in white letters were displayed the words of the brave Captain Lawrence, "Don't give up," was run up to the main top. The signal was Perry's signal for battle. As the American moved towards the enemy it was the signal to make a change in the Lawrence's command, "crossing instantly and bearing down on the enemy, and there were ready to engage." The American van, supported by the Queen Charlotte, the Hunter on his starboard, the Queen Charlotte on the port, and the Detroit, Queen Charlotte on the starboard, he sent on broadside after broadside, then ranging ahead of the rest on the starboard, he rounded to and gave the Detroit with his great guns. The Detroit had previously attempted to ram the Lawrence, forming a fresh broadside position. This was a failure, as in turning she struck the Queen Charlotte, which was badly stricken, the bowsprit and foremast coming on the starboard rigging of the Detroit. The wind not having changed, however, parted the two vessels side by side. Before they could be disengaged, Perry and the Caledonia were upon them. The Amiel also having broken the British line and then threatened the Lawrence, the British and sent their missiles of destruction, which were aimed and embraced the ship.

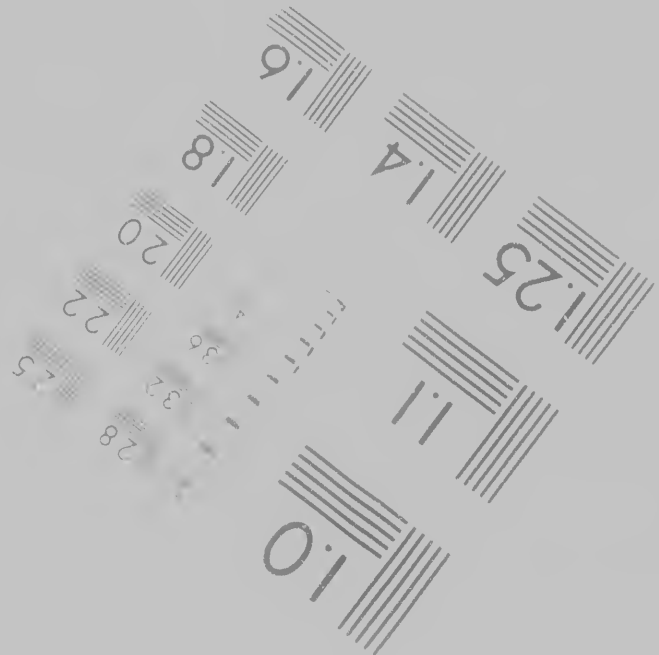
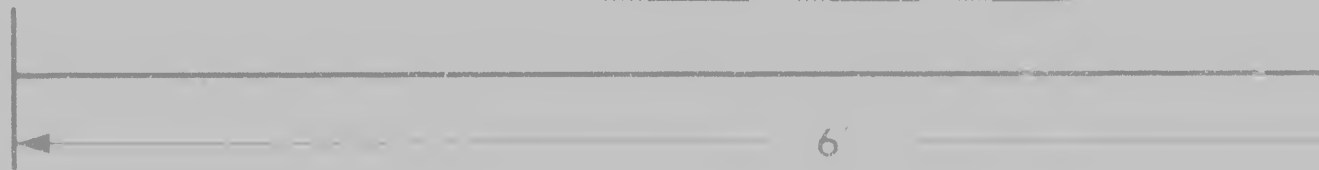
The scene that took place between the two ships, the Niagara and Caledonia, seemed a contest of force and smoke. It appeared as if the Niagara had got its albatross and sat upon the top of the ship. The roar of cannon and crash of musketry, the sharp spitting tip of the masts, as it was torn into splinters by the long heaving and bounding of every side. The whirl and war of cannon shot and musketry, the terrible thud of the iron messengers, as they crashed through and through the sides of the British vessels, the flash of flame and smoke from the muzzle of the guns, the clang of battle smoke, the shouts of the sailors, the shrieks and groans of the wounded and dying, the silence of the dead, told only too graphically the terrible realities of war. But the scene of death was of short duration. The Americans had won the day, the guns of the Caledonia were silent, the British were in a state of confusion. The British fleet, the Queen Charlotte, the Hunter, the Detroit, the Queen Charlotte on the port, and the Detroit, Queen Charlotte on the starboard, he sent on broadside after broadside, then ranging ahead of the rest on the starboard, he rounded to and gave the Detroit with his great guns. The Detroit had previously attempted to ram the Lawrence, forming a fresh broadside position. This was a failure, as in turning she struck the Queen Charlotte, which was badly stricken, the bowsprit and foremast coming on the starboard rigging of the Detroit. The wind not having changed, however, parted the two vessels side by side. Before they could be disengaged, Perry and the Caledonia were upon them. The Amiel also having broken the British line and then threatened the Lawrence, the British and sent their missiles of destruction, which were aimed and embraced the ship.

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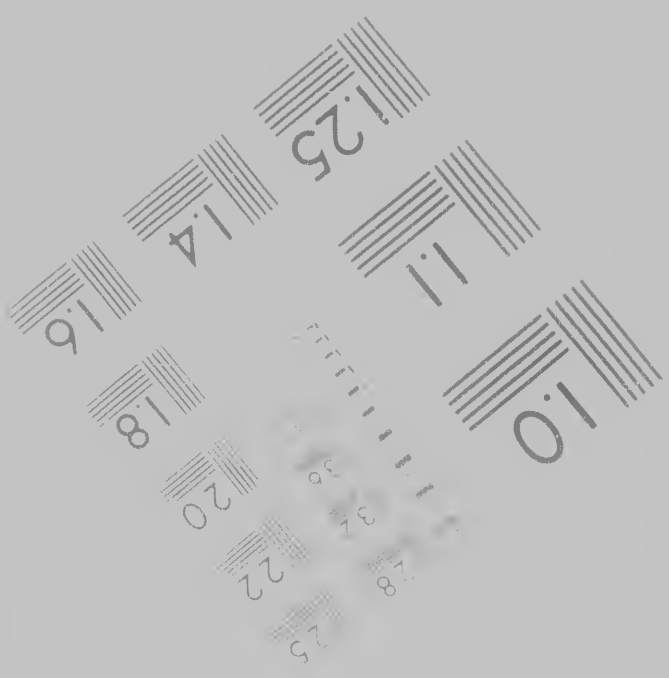
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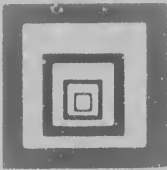
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